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Next Gateway:
August 24

Faculty Senate searches for alternative budget cuts

By CHRIS MANGEN

Talk of UNO splitting from the NU system is "just a bunch of hullabaloo," according to Faculty Senate President Joseph Wood.

"I haven't sensed any strong faculty support," Wood said. "It's not serious. I think the press just wanted to make a story out of it."

The Faculty Senate discussed withdrawing from the NU system at its July 20 meeting, but Wood said the proposal is just one of many alternatives to ordered budget cuts.

The Board of Regents has ordered UNO to cut more than \$1 million from the 1983-84 budget to pay for faculty pay raises ordered by the Commission of Industrial Relations.

The office of academic affairs has suggested possible cuts. They would include scaling down or eliminating some academic programs and eliminating up to 25 professional positions.

The Faculty Senate also voted to look for alternatives to those proposals. Wood listed some of them in a memo to faculty:

- Cutting costs by requiring faculty to take a sabbatical (probably every seven years).
- Making it easier for faculty to take leaves or retire early.
- Consolidating departments and programs.
- Eliminating some programs.
- Increasing existing student fees and creating new fees.
- Charging the Colleges of Engineering and Home Economics (which are UNL programs) for using UNO facilities and equipment.
- Eliminating use of the Peter Kiewit Conference Center.
- Imposing a tuition surcharge.
- Eliminating intercollegiate athletics.
- Legislating an increase in sales tax.
- Withdrawing UNO from the NU system.

Though "most of them probably aren't very serious," Wood said some are.

The most serious, he said, are ones that would reduce personnel voluntarily. Requiring faculty to take a sabbatical every

seven years would help, but "there aren't many faculty who could take a whole year off at half-pay."

Wood said ideas for voluntary faculty reductions came from Michigan State, where the school began using a plan to "buy out" faculty who were willing to leave. The school also made it easier for faculty to take leaves of absence or early or partial retirement, Wood said.

The plans are good because "no one is unduly impacted by voluntary personnel reduction," Wood said. But he added, "I am concerned that they not be pressured in any way."

Many of the other ideas for reductions "need some thought and debate."

Wood commented on some of the other alternatives:

About charging the Colleges of Engineering and Home Economics for using UNO facilities, Wood said, "We must remember that engineering and home ec students take a lot of other courses . . . (but) UNO supports those programs without receiving the benefit of tuition."

Of eliminating use of the Peter Kiewit Conference Center, Wood said while some feel the center's downtown location is advantageous, others feel the building is not worth using.

On combining programs or colleges, he said, "People have talked for years at UNO about collapsing administration (among colleges) in order to generate savings."

He said, however, there is a concern that perhaps "administration has evolved for some purpose." Administrative cuts would have to be made carefully, he said.

Response has been mixed to the suggestion of cutting sports programs, Wood said. Some of the faculty have said they are strongly in favor of reducing athletics, others are strongly against it. No one has yet suggested total elimination of the UNO sports programs, he added.

But he said UNO must ask: "Are the large, costly sports appropriate? . . . It comes down to the question, 'what is a university for?'

"When athletics become more important than academics, then people will question the appropriateness of using state money to support them."

Athletic Director Don Leahy said he had no idea if the sports program would be cut back. "It's out of our hands," he said. "Obviously I hope not."

"At the same time, we realize the university is facing a very serious problem. I hope our efforts over recent years will put us in a favorable light."

Although the Faculty Senate is still looking for alternatives to the proposed cuts, Wood said faculty "shouldn't have been surprised" that the cuts were ordered.

"The cuts have been threatened ever since collective bargaining began." He said the regents hoped to discourage collective bargaining by threatening to cut programs.

"It (collective bargaining) is a legitimate action," Wood said. "Many faculty simply do not feel the regents have taken it very seriously."

He said "neither I nor most of the faculty are opposed to the elimination of programs if there is a valid reason for it." But the senate is opposed to faculty positions being eliminated without notice. Program eliminations should be planned far in advance, he said. "You don't wait and then suddenly fire them."

He said, however, the academic affairs office has listened to faculty recommendations on proposals for cuts. "I know the vice chancellor's office has put a lot of energy into deciding" what to cut, he said.

Some programs will probably have to be eliminated, he said. "I think the regents want it that way."

Best leg forward

Roger Hamer

Girls from local high schools got a head start on the competition by participating in the 1983 UNO Flag Corps Summer Camp this week. Participants learned flag fundamentals and techniques, designing routines, precision routines and group formation. The above group is from Bellevue East High School.

Futurist says educators' forecasting is inadequate

By LISA BARRETT

If current budgetary planning for the University of Nebraska remains unchanged, there is a possibility that UNO won't exist in 20 years, according to a UNO professor who studies the future.

William Callahan, associate professor of special education, said the increasing cost of education coupled with declining state tax support could cut UNO's financial resources in half by the end of the next two decades.

Part of the reason for this is poor economic and educational forecasting, he said. "If we let things go too long, there is a crisis. Sometimes our options are no longer available to us and then it's too late," said Callahan.

Callahan is the host of a 12-part series on the future being broadcast on KYNE-TV Channel 26, the public television station based at UNO. The program, titled "Tomorrow is Today," debuted last month and continues through October.

Budget problems are only part of a larger national educational problem, according to Callahan.

"Schooling is just the strategy our society

has adopted for educating our children," he said. "Some of the futurists believe that unless we get some changes in the schools, the schools won't exist in the future, and we'll be looking at alternative ways of educating our children."

Educators today, Callahan said, have done an inadequate job of forecasting the future, with the exception of demographics. Other elements need to be considered — some of them sociological, such as the increasing number of single-parent families.

Another criticism of education, said Callahan, is that current teaching is too "past-oriented."

Techniques such as "superlearning," "suggestology," and "suggestopedia" are studied by futurists today. They involve physical and mental relaxation, rhythmic breathing, and use of music, he said.

"There are technologies available that will teach facts in one-third to one-tenth of the time that are not being used in the schools," said Callahan.

Another unexplored area of education is the concept of consciousness, he said. "Some writers believe that we only use 4 to 6 percent of our brain . . . The elements of consciousness

education allow you to tap into the often-unused areas."

Callahan also is president of the Nebraska Federation for the Council for Exceptional Children. That organization will deal with consciousness education at its annual teachers convention in October, with particular emphasis on the handicapped.

Techniques to be discussed include biofeedback, "guided cognitive imagery," visualization and hypnosis.

Describing the theme of the KYNE series, Callahan said "futurists must take a look at all of the factors going. They must take a global picture."

"The beginner in the field is faced with sensory overload. Too much information, too many views, in too short a time. What I did for the series was attempt to pick some of the major themes covered by my biases. Since I'm in education, three of the shows are on education."

Other topics in the series include social change, energy, and high technology.

Emphasizing that futurism is a way to deal with problems or conditions before they occur, Callahan said, for example, that high technology

can be both helpful and destructive.

"High-tech" people, he said, "see that high technology has solved our problems in the past and will continue to do so."

The other side of the coin is that high technology can cause new problems, such as the current problem with acid rain in Canada.

Ultimately, the key to survival is elimination of the "crisis mentality in our culture," Callahan said. "We operate on treatment rather than prevention. We have agencies that exist that spend a good bit of time justifying and maintaining their existence without looking at alternative ways of dealing with their issues."

Specifically, Callahan cited agencies that deal with those suffering from mental or physical disabilities. "If they looked for ways of preventing disabilities, they'd be working themselves out of a job."

Viewers of the series shouldn't be overwhelmed by it, he said.

"The thrust of the series is not to train people as futurists, but more to make them aware of the field and what some of the major topics are."

Hitch ends four years of cartooning at The Gateway

By JOSEPH BRENNAN

After more than 200 cartoons and four years of work with The Gateway, editorial cartoonist David Hitch ends his association with the paper with today's edition.

Hitch, a 25-year-old UNO senior majoring in art, leaves with hopes of becoming nationally syndicated and increasing his freelance contributions to the Omaha World-Herald.

He said he has contacted five different syndicates, all of which have expressed varying degrees of interest. In particular, Hitch said, Universal Press Syndicate, based in Fairway, Kan., has requested sample cartoons. He described it as the most enthusiastic about his work.

In addition, Hitch has had two cartoons published in the Omaha World-Herald in the past two weeks.

"It's strictly a whenever-you-have-something-bring-it-down sort of thing," said Hitch of his current relationship with the Herald. "Whenever it suits me, I whip up some sketches and take them down there. Or, if they ever need any cartoons on a subject, they'll let me know. It's strictly piecemeal right now."

The Herald's last regular editorial cartoonist was Ed Fisher, who left the paper in 1980.

Hitch also said his relationship with the daily is "certainly going to help me" in his attempts to get syndicated.

He has won two awards since working for The Gateway.

The first was an honorable mention in a contest sponsored by the National Collegiate Press. Last spring, he finished second in a five-state regional competition for college journalists sponsored by the Society of Professional Journalists. Jeff Koterba, also a Gateway editorial cartoonist, finished first.

Hitch said he finished second in three of four cartooning contests sponsored by the Herald in the late 1970s.

Tracing his interest in drawing and art to his childhood, Hitch said his parents influenced him profoundly.

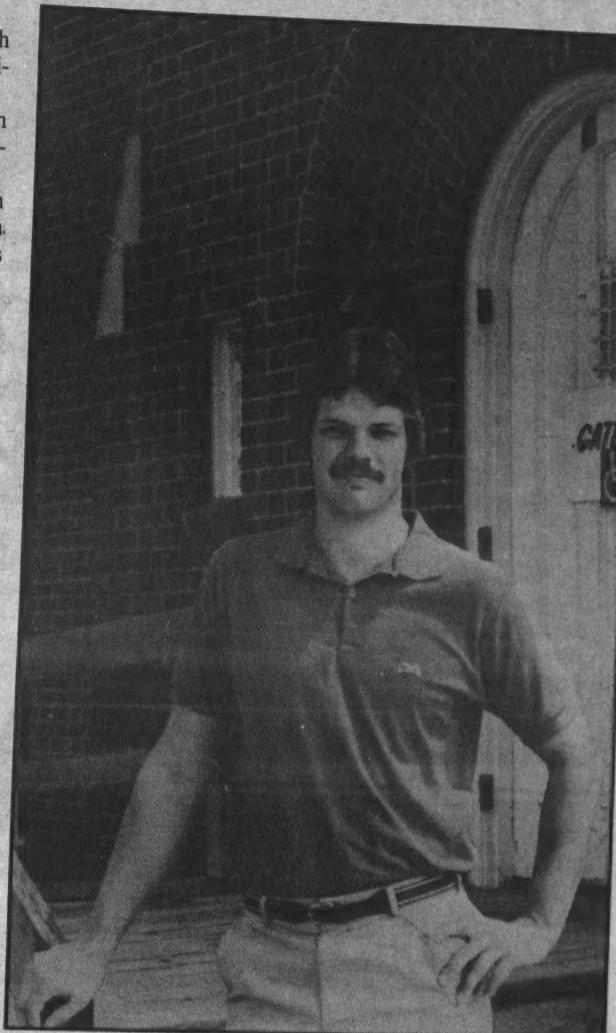
"My dad used to work for a paper company," he said. "And he'd come home with reams of paper all the time. He'd just throw it down in front of us and we'd draw."

"My parents both drew since they were kids. My dad wanted to be a cartoonist when he was younger. He never pursued it, though. There were a lot of artists in our family who never really pursued it."

His early work focused primarily on gag cartoons. "I studied my Mad magazines when I was a kid. Mort Drucker was one of my favorite illustrators, and Don Martin's humor was a real inspiration . . .

"My gag cartoons were really bizarre," said Hitch. "One time I sent some cartoons to Mad and they sent back a reply — I was about 16 — and told me a drawing should never be more than one step away from reality. So I came back to earth."

It was the Watergate scandal in the 1970s that stirred his interest in political cartooning. Nonetheless, Hitch — who was born in Omaha but lived in Cincinnati for 10 years — returned to the city to finish high school at Northwest, and nearly "gave up on cartooning."



Hitch

all. My drawing style really hasn't been defined until the last couple of months, I think."

Hitch enrolled at UNO in 1977. His first cartoons for The Gateway appeared in May, 1979. Although exposure in the paper helped him, he credited Fisher for influencing his college work. Both Hitch and Koterba attended a cartooning class Fisher taught.

"It was a very informal class . . . he just ran it out of his apartment," said Hitch. "He called the people in Omaha that he knew wanted to be cartoonists . . . before that, I had corresponded with Fisher, traded ideas and asked for advice."

He said his cartoons at The Gateway improved each year. Even so, Hitch is critical of that work.

"It's tough to look back at my older cartoons and figure out which ones I like the best because I may have liked them at the time, but there are things that bother me about them — the drawing isn't nice or whatever."

One of his favorites is the "teenage lobotomy" cartoon he drew for the paper in the fall, 1982, semester. It depicted the brain of a teenager being eaten away by Pac-Men.

"I redrew that a couple of times because I looked back at the original drawing and I thought, 'Oh, that's really ghastly'."

He disdains attempts by people to "categorize" him as representing a particular political philosophy. Targets of his cartoons have included the National Rifle Association, the Board of Regents, Gov. Kerrey, the Democratic Party, detente, and Christian fundamentalists.

"The only straight-line politics that I'm concerned with are my own opinions," Hitch said. "I'm not straight-line either way, Democrat or Republican, so there's no way I feel comfortable being able to categorize myself."

"I'm sort of like a chameleon cartoonist. I hope that doesn't sound wishy-washy . . . but I don't like labels."

The decision to leave The Gateway was one Hitch considered for the last semester and a half. He said his experience on the newspaper was "probably the best part of my college career."

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The Gateway cordially invites ALL communication students to attend an open house on Thursday, August 25, from 3 to 7 p.m. Refreshments will be served. ALL COMMUNICATION FACULTY AND GATEWAY VETERANS ARE WELCOME, TOO.

This is your chance to learn more about the Gateway, meet the editorial staff, and begin your journey to journalistic stardom. The Gateway is located in Annex 17 on the west side of campus. See you there!

Comment

And so it goes . . .

Ain't no cure for the summertime blues:

— "We are the homo men" is a bad play on a line of T.S. Eliot's, but it will suffice to describe the plans of the Rev. Doom, otherwise known as Jerry Falwell. We understand that local chapters of the Moral Majority's "queer brigade" will be forming soon. We'll keep you posted. See Morton Kondracke on this page.

— Speaking of Mort, on this page last week he wrote of the Reagan administration's public relations campaign kicking into high gear. Nowhere was it more evident than in Agriculture Secretary John Block's week of "poverty," in which he told us he would demonstrate that anyone can live on \$58 worth of food stamps per week. Block, a millionaire fat cat Republican, wins The Gateway Blockhead of the Summer Award. It took some doing, too — we thought James Watt had it locked up.

— Paranoia strikes deep in the heartland: David Crosby sentenced to five years in federal prison for possession of cocaine and an illegal firearm. Crosby says he's the victim of illegal search and seizure, and he may well be. But his lawyer deserves a "dart" (as Columbia Journalism Review would say) for claiming that Crosby was given a disproportionate sentence. Any "Joe Blow," as the barrister put it, would have been given probation. Sorry, we don't think this is an example of a persecuted rock star. Crosby is a hippie with bucks — think of all the poor bastards with similar charges hanging over their necks depending on a public defender straight out of law school. Yeek!

— The Chicago Cubs. 'Nuff said. See you in the fall.

THE Gateway

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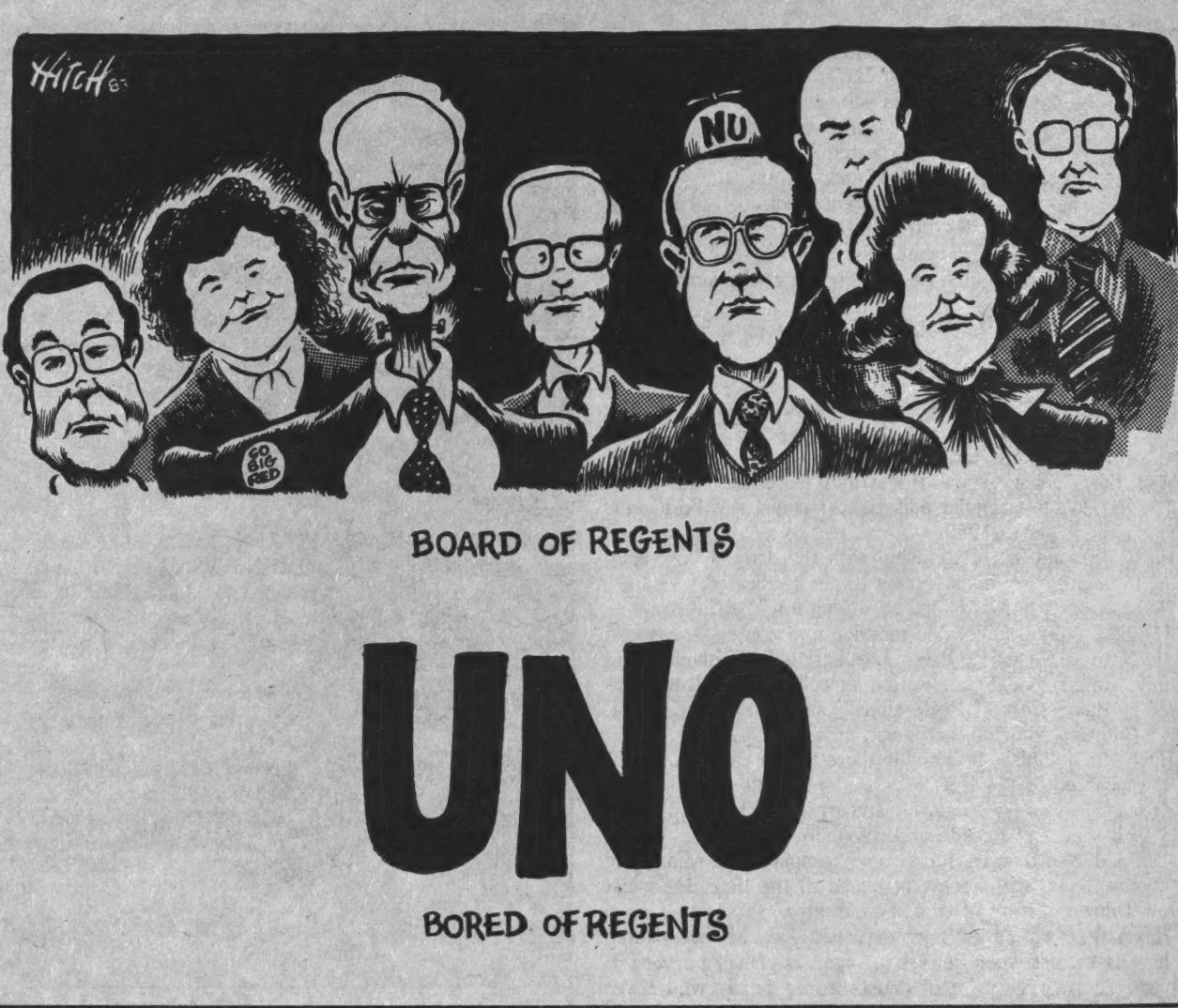
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Gay excess may revive 'homo men'

By MORTON KONDRAKKE

New York — When I was in Army Intelligence 20 years ago, one of the elite specialties of the service was to be on the "homo squad," a corps of investigators trained to spot, pursue and, if possible, "break" homosexuals in uniform or in defense-related civilian jobs.

Driven and indefatigable, the "homo men" (so they called themselves) would follow a quarry around town night after night, haunt gay bars, stake out lovers' lanes, and eavesdrop in motels.

They were especially adept at confronting their terrified suspect with the evidence and at extracting a confession, often a sobbed one. They would offer sympathy in return for the names of partners and homosexual friends — which meant expulsion from the Army for them all.

"Homo men" were quite proud of their work. It seemed to me at the time that they liked it too much. It almost made them quiver. And the work did not stop with retirement from the service. Since homosexual activity was criminal in many cities, a military intelligence officer could look forward to many years of employment as a consultant to a local police department.

That, fortunately, has stopped in most cities. Thanks to society's general loosening of sexual attitudes and the emergence of the gay rights movement, homosexual contact between consenting adults has ceased being a crime.

Homosexuality has moved beyond decriminalization, in fact, to the point where it is not in any official way "immoral" or "sick." It is now legally protected in many jurisdictions by laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual preference.

The American Psychiatric Association several years ago (albeit more in response to internal pressure from gays than out of professional conviction) dropped homosexuality from its list of mental illnesses.

Gay rights activists would like to go even further — to have homosexuality accepted as equal and legitimate with heterosexuality.

There are limits, though, to how far straight society can and should go in the name of tolerance. As long as flagrant promiscuity is such a characteristic of the gay lifestyle — with bath houses as major social institutions — it's hard to accept it as an equal, healthy alternative.

Gays, too, have been looking beyond equality in politics. They want political power and appointments to office on the basis of sexual preference, which is not accorded to straights.

The ostensible purpose is to secure legal protection and "fairness," but clearly a logical extension is the establishment of gay political "machines," the acquisition of power for its own sake, and the exclusion of non-gays from office on a basis other than merit.

Gay power has been reaching some limits. In San Francisco, Mayor Diane Feinstein refused to back a measure that would give health insurance to the live-in lovers of gay public employees. Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young refused to sign a proclamation recognizing Gay Pride Week on the ground that no one's sexual preference should be sanctioned by government.

Now, though, not only the future gay agenda but even the progress that society has made so far are threatened by AIDS and, more importantly, by the panic over it and the use of that fear by the Moral Majority and other right wing groups.

If the far right has its way, there will be employment again for "homo men." The Moral Majority isn't calling (yet) to make homosexuality a crime, but it does want to prohibit homosexuals from giving blood or working in restaurants. Investigations will have to be carried out, Moral Majority founder Jerry Falwell says, to be sure that the law is carried out.

Falwell's newsletter this month features an article alleging (against all medical evidence) that AIDS can spread beyond its current victims — highly active homosexual males, hemophiliacs, and Haitians — to the general population.

The article concludes that the mood of toleration that prevailed among "all too many" during the past several generations was wrong. "Now it turns out that homosexuals and their practices threaten our lives, our families, our children," it says.

Besides protesting such incitement, the gay rights movement — part of it, anyway — has been urging homosexuals to have fewer sexual contacts. To those with many contacts, it has been urging that they not give blood. In several cities, there are moves among gays to close down bath houses.

AIDS is a terrible disease to say anything good about, but it may have the side effect of inducing the gay community to become responsible and protect its gains.

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TO SHOW MY SUPPORT
FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS...
I'M HAVING MY BEST
MEN STUDY THE ISSUE...





Neurotica

By Karen Nelson

... now that's tacky

The summer of 1983 can be summed up in three words — tacky, tacky, tacky.

Summer is a tacky season to begin with (what else can you say about a season which allows people to wear as little as possible in the name of fashion?), but some recent events have brought things to a new low.

Such tasteless behavior should not go unrecognized. Therefore, Neurotica is inaugurating the First Annual No-Class Awards for Tackiness Below and Beyond the Call of Duty. No physical award will be given because no one could find anything crass enough at Spencer's Gifts.

WORST NON-STORY OF THE SUMMER: The Faculty Senate's proposal to separate UNO from the NU system. The Faculty Senate, a group which has even less power over UNO's fate than Student Government, included this among a list of ideas for preventing cutbacks in faculty and programs. Few people would have even noticed the proposal if Steve Jordon, the World-Herald's education reporter, didn't do a long story about it.

Then Regent Robert Koefoot got into the act by telling UNO that if it didn't want to play according to his rules, he'd ask Kearney State to play. More controversy was stirred up.

Well, kids, it now turns out the Faculty Senate was only joking. According to senate president Joseph Wood, the separation proposal was turned into "a lot of hullabaloo" by the press and shouldn't have been taken seriously at all.

Too bad. This only made sure that the Faculty Senate will continue to be taken less seriously than Student Government for years to come.

WORST NATIONAL NON-STORY OF THE SUMMER:

The Bloomingdale sex-tape scandal. The question "Do real conservatives have sex, or do they just screw the people?" was not answered this summer. Videotapes of Alfred Bloomingdale, Vicki Morgan and "several high-ranking members of the Reagan administration" performing kinky sex were supposedly in the possession of Morgan's lawyer.

By the end of the week, Larry Flynt, the publisher of Hustler, said he was buying the tapes. Then he said he wasn't buying the tapes because he hadn't seen them. Neither had anyone else. No one (at least, no one who reads a newspaper) has heard from the lawyer or about the sex tapes since.

At one time, The Gateway had considered releasing its own sex tapes. The only problem was, we couldn't think of anyone who was interested in watching student journalists drink beer and tell dirty jokes for two hours.

BIGGEST POLITICAL MISTAKE: Mayor Mike Boyle's appearance at the Barry Manilow concert. No, I am not one of those elitist snobs who feel that Boyle should have gone to see Baryshnikov. Boyle, as mayor of a semi-major metropolitan area, should have shown his solidarity with the majority of citizens and stayed home.

Of course, then he would face the problem of choosing between "The Dukes of Hazzard" and "Wall Street Week," but at least we wouldn't have to know.

STUPIDEST MOVE BY A UNIVERSITY: UNO's Carnival On The Green series. UNO walked right into this one. It seemed like a wonderful idea to have outdoor theater during weekends in June. After all, who could possibly hate culture?

Unfortunately, the place that was chosen for the stage, the Alumni House lawn, was less than inspired. The neighbors, who have been afraid that UNO wanted to take over the city, were disturbed by the noise. To make matters worse, they had already let the university know that they really didn't want a show going on in what was practically their own back yard — but the stage was erected anyway.

After complaints, the show was moved to the Pep Bowl, where it should have been in the first place.

Maybe next time UNO should hold a wild party with loud rock music, lots of booze and drugs, and trash the neighborhood. Heck, if you're going to make people mad, you might as well do it right and not disguise it as culture.

TACKIEST SOCIAL EVENT OF THE SUMMER: The Santa Lucia Festival SEE: Rowdies invade downtown! SEE: More busts for drugs and public drinking than you ever thought possible! SEE: Traffic jams downtown — at 8 p.m.!

Santa Lucia is an example of what can happen if you let a church festival get out of control. It outgrew its original South Omaha location, and it looks as though it will soon outgrow downtown. Eventually, it could just overtake the entire city, and everything would have to close down for a few days so that people can stuff themselves on mediocre Italian sausage and cannoli.

Worse, the screams from the rides sounded just as canned as the music constantly blaring from loudspeakers. Even more bizarre, you could buy prizes such as hats, stuffed animals and dangling feathers from a booth without playing a single game.

Now, that's tacky.

Others view it as essential to economic prosperity

Computer technology may threaten right to privacy

By MAXWELL GLEN
and CODY SHEARER

Washington — Nearly 20 years ago, a college professor developed a program to enable computers to chat with human beings. Joseph Weizenbaum of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology dubbed the program "Eliza," after the heroine in Bernard Shaw's play, "Pygmalion."

Like a latter-day Sigmund Freud, Eliza plied its partners with questions such as "How are you feeling?" and "What about your childhood?" That a machine could be made to converse with humans was startling enough, but Weizenbaum noticed that many of Eliza's "patients" preferred "her" to the real thing. At the same time, a group of psychologists suggested that Eliza could make therapy available to poor Americans.

Weizenbaum was chilled by such enthusiasm. But he would later write: "The real contest is between those who think (the computer) can do anything and those who think there should be limits on what it ought to do."

Two decades later, the tug-of-war is well underway. Americans now live essentially computer-aided lives, with machines to assist in

working, cooking, commuting and shopping. Within 10 years, according to Edward Feigenbaum and Pamela McCorduck, authors of "The Fifth Generation," computers will routinely aid Americans in thinking and reasoning as well.

Yanking from the opposite direction is, among other people, David Burnham, a reporter for The New York Times who believes that Americans are losing both privacy and autonomy to enormous machines which collect data about nearly every aspect of their lives.

The attention American citizens and policy-makers pay to each of these views may determine the quality of life for years to come.

Feigenbaum and McCorduck, who monitored the development of "reasoning machines" for the last 25 years, aren't intimidated by the prospect of machines that think for themselves. They contend that "expert" computers already tackle many problems more efficiently than the human brain. These machines are diagnosing health problems in hospitals, determining drilling sites for oil exploration firms, and designing buildings for architects.

Computers that perform intellectual chores do more than process data. They can, in fact, draw conclusions. In an interview, the authors

suggested that such "artificial intelligence" programs could help computers replace the household handyman, the financial consultant, and the teacher. Neither McCorduck nor Feigenbaum fear that intellectual assistants would cause unwelcome changes in our lives.

If anything, they worry that U.S. computer firms like IBM trail their Japanese counterparts in research and development of the fifth generation of computers. The government, they add, has all but ignored the problem. Because artificial intelligence will be more indispensable in 10 years than personal computers are today, the nation that first perfects the technology will dominate the world economy.

"The world is entering a new period," they wrote. "The wealth of nations which depended upon land, labor and capital during its agricultural and industrial phases . . . will come in the future to depend on information, knowledge and intelligence."

Yet, in David Burnham's view, such computer-generated wealth comes with drawbacks. In his new book, "The Rise of the Computer State," Burnham outlines how the computers of large companies as well as governments are already undermining personal liberty.

He explains how private data bases stockpile information in the finances, medical histories, friends, travels, and political opinions of most private citizens. So extensive is the computerized library on Americans that politicians can easily target direct mail appeals down to the last Volvo owner.

Meanwhile, telephone and insurance industries not only exchange data with alarming nonchalance, but are expanding their collection capacities. More frightening, the proprietor of one of the world's largest computers, the National Security Agency, spies on everyone from Yuri Andropov to the first family — free of congressional oversight.

Whether the supercomputer can or will be leashed is unclear. The computerization of American life is not likely to slow down for 10 years, when some say computer science will peak. In a decade, the subtle evolution in technology will make life in 1975 seem primitive in comparison. The obsession with ever-advancing systems could cloud the need for discretion.

Unfortunately, by the time we sort out the answer, the fifth generation may be upon us.

Field Newspaper Syndicate

Solzhenitsyn speaks of west with 'misguided nobility'

By JEFFREY A. KALLMAN

When the mind contemplates Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, it inevitably concludes that he is one of the exemplary literary figures of the century.

He can cut to the marrow with the skill and sense of few, whether he is converting to letters the harrowing portrait of "Cancer Ward" or exposing the nightmare justice which underwrites Gulag.

In life and in letters, Solzhenitsyn has proven himself a man of uncommon courage.

All of that tends to make a few of his social and political pronouncements of the past few years stand somewhere — dishearteningly so — between foolishness and misguidedness.

Solzhenitsyn, it has been said, was dumbfounded to learn of Americans outraged over what he termed the "petty" scandal of Watergate on the grounds that, within the Soviet Union, such political corruption is as much a way of life as is the state-controlled agitprop of the Soviet press.

What he failed to comprehend was that his reasoning of Soviet political practice is precisely why Americans were outraged over the revelations that sealed the fate of Nixon. When corruption turns to crime and compromises, it may be common elsewhere but was never intended to have much of a place within a democracy.

It has been argued that only the man who makes the voyage can comprehend the waters over which he sails. Without undermining the nightmare of Solzhenitsyn's past, he needs a more extensive grounding in the ways, means, and ideals of the United States.

Recently, Solzhenitsyn was awarded the Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion. On that occasion, he delivered an address, the central theme of which was an attempt to make a case for "Men Have Forgotten God." (The phrase was used as the title of an excerpt of the address, published in National Review.)

Without knowing who wrote it, a quick glance at the speech might yield the impression that it was delivered by one of the more intellectual avatars of the American New Right, of which Alan Crawford has written expansively concerning its dominant anti-intellectual nature.

But this address was not delivered (we must assume) by an ideologue afflicted with an acute case of tunnel vision. Solzhenitsyn is a man whose eminence among men of letters is unquestioned, largely because we detect a heightened thinking within much of his written work. No ordinary thinker could have composed a documentary such as "The Gulag Archipelago."

The question is whether the roots of Solzhenitsyn's gifts have become soggy with pretense or illogic. Several times in the speech, he invokes Fedor Dostoevski, with whom Solzhenitsyn shares the view that "revolution must necessarily begin with atheism."

That statement might please the more inflexible representatives of modern conservatism, but it tends to ask parts of history to kindly walk out the door, the American Revolution included. (It was a religious people, after all, who presided over the liberation of the colonies and later the establishment of a nation.)

More to the point, Dostoevski's gifts as a writer and thinker were compromised by a profound distaste for the West. He characterized freedom as "licentiousness," and a chauvinistic

nationalism made room for anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic leanings. Solzhenitsyn has not, to be certain, embraced all of Dostoevski, but he would be wise to call upon the counsel of thinkers who are more compatible with his own thinking.

It is worth noting that his expressed respect for a Russia whose way of life was oriented toward spiritual gratification rather than materialism has found its most reverent adherence in America among conservatives who believe that materialism is next to Godliness.

Solzhenitsyn is not incorrect in making the case against the Soviet party line, which celebrates atheism in extremes of dogma. But if he wishes to address the world community on its spiritual needs, he cannot do so without consideration of two pertinent points:

1) In much of the West, and particularly in the United States, there is a large collection of religious views and doctrines, and a distinct determination on the part of reasonable individuals to avoid going too far in wearing their pieties on their sleeves.

2) It can be argued that revolutions have been characterized by atheism, but that cannot be carried toward exclusivity, as a view of contemporary Iran or a careful examination of the bloody history of the Spanish Inquisition will affirm.

"The eager fanning of the flames of hatred," Solzhenitsyn said, "is becoming the mark of today's free world." He should realize that religious fanatics from the Crusaders to the Ku Klux Klan are as talented at such hatred as are militant atheists.

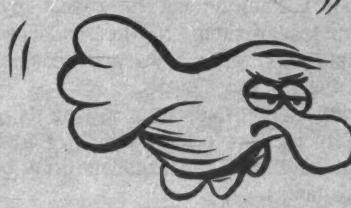
The saddest conclusion to draw is that Solzhenitsyn quite likely has much more from which we might learn. That makes the misguided nobility of the Templeton address even more disheartening.

FRED AND FLIP

**FRED I'M SO DISAPPOINTED...
YOU'RE DRINKING AND
PIGGING OUT ON PIZZA
AGAIN...**



**WHAT THE HECK
HAPPENED TO
GETTING IN SHAPE?**



KERBA THE GATEWAY

**IT WAS HAZARDOUS
TO MY HEALTH.**



Movies

'Star Chamber' depicts court of upper class vigilantes

All summer long I have waited for what I term the "Movie of the Summer." After viewing many films, I concluded there would be no "Movie of the Summer," merely some good movies. No movie stood above the rest until now. Twentieth Century-Fox has done it with a movie called "The Star Chamber."

It stars Michael Douglas as Steven Hardin, a newly-appointed California judge who quickly finds out that laws are written to protect the guilty as much as, if not more than, the innocent. With internal pressures building, he turns to fellow judge Benjamin Caulfield (Hal Holbrook) for some escape. He introduces Hardin to the Star Chamber.

The chamber consists of eight other superior court judges

who, like Hardin, cannot live with the idea of putting murderers back on the street simply because of loopholes in the law. So, if legal tactics can't put these people away, illegal tactics will.

The fireworks start when this secret group of upper class vigilantes rashly pins a murder on the wrong men. While the other judges are willing to write it off as a simple mistake, Hardin's conscience won't. In an attempt to save the men from their doom, Hardin risks the exposure of the chamber, which he has lost all faith in.

I can't say much more without ruining the movie, but it's sufficient to say the story, written by Roderick Taylor, is fantastic. This is not a slow-moving courtroom drama, although

there are a few courtroom scenes. It's a highly emotional, intense film with the audience experiencing the constant dilemmas of Judge Hardin.

The acting is simply superb. Douglas plays his part to the hilt. Close-ups show the conflicting strain on his face. Holbrook's part is well done and so is Yaphet Kotto's as the persistent police detective.

Based on its originality and entertaining nature, this is my pick as the summer's best movie.

"The Star Chamber" is showing at the Cinema Center, Midlands 4, Q Cinema 6 and Six West theaters.

—KEVIN RYAN

What's Next

A "CPA Review Workshop" for people taking the CPA exam in November will be held at UNO this month. The workshop, sponsored by the Center for Professional and Organizational Development and the professional accounting and law and society departments, will meet on Fridays from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. and Saturdays from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. Classes start Aug. 19 and 20. For more information, call Wayne Higley at 554-2655 or the CPOD at 554-2451.

Pooling around

A Family Fun Day will be held tomorrow from noon until 3:30 p.m. at the HPER building swimming pool. Activities include water basketball, innertube water polo, relay races, a hula hoop contest, films and refreshments.

Crash course

UNO's College of Continuing Studies and Campus Security are sponsoring a beginner's motorcycle rider course in conjunction with the Motorcycle Safety Foundation.

The course will be held at the Peter Kiewit Conference Center, 13th and Farnam Sts., from 6 to 10 p.m. Friday, Aug. 19, and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 20 and

21.

The 20-hour course will provide knowledge and training needed for safe and enjoyable riding. Classroom and on-cycle instruction compose the course.

The registration fee is \$17.50 and includes use of a motorcycle and a helmet, and all course materials.

The class is open to anyone of licensing age. Students under age 18 will need parental consent.

For more information and to register, call 554-2618.

Go for Baroque

A concert by the Baroque Chamber Soloists of Nebraska is scheduled for Sept. 10 in the UNO Performing Arts Center, at 8 p.m.

Tickets go on sale beginning Aug. 22, and will be available at the UNO Student Center business office and all Brandeis ticket outlets.

Admission is \$6 for adults and \$4 for students and senior citizens.

Achtung!

Die Meistersingers, "Omaha's foremost choral organization," is holding auditions for all

voicings on Monday, Aug. 15.

Those interested should phone 453-3719 for an audition appointment and further information.

Downtown art

A watercolor painting exhibit, "People, Places, and Faces" is on display in the Peter Kiewit Conference Center lobby. The exhibit is open to the public with no admission charge, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays through Sept. 9.

Get stoned

The Nebraska Mineral and Gem Club display will be on exhibit at the W. Dale Clark Library, 215 S. 15 St. through Sept. 6.

The display will feature specimens of various rocks, crystals, and fossils.

Bats in the belfry

Fontenelle Forest Nature Center is offering a "Bats in the Belfry Hike" this Sunday, at 7:30 p.m. Admission is \$2 adults, \$1 senior citizens, children. For more information, call 731-3140.

What bugs you?

Neale Woods Nature Center is having an

"Incredible Insects Hike" this Sunday at 2 p.m. Participants will watch for, search for, and enjoy the insects, butterflies, and colorful wildflowers in this 90-minute exploration.

To reach Neale Woods, drive north from Omaha on the North River Road and proceed approximately 3 miles beyond the Mormon Bridge. Turn left on White Deer Lane and then turn left on Edith Marie Avenue, which is a small gravel road leading to Neale Woods and the Jonas Center.

Open to the public for general admission. \$1 ages 3 and older; members free.

Attention Trekkies!

"Star Trek: Dagger of the Mind" and "Hardware Wars" are two free films that will be shown at the W. Dale Clark Library tomorrow at 2 p.m.

What's Next is a weekly feature. Information for publication should be in The Gateway office by 1 p.m. the preceding Friday. Due to space limitations, priority is given to timely announcements by campus organizations.

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Music

Control of home taping benefits 'chickens,' not artists

The Supreme Court's July 6 decision to defer ruling on the so-called Betamax case for at least another six months is likely to shift the battle over home taping back to Capitol Hill. Legislation pending there is aimed at regulating the use of both home video recorders (used to tape TV shows) and the cassette decks music fans are using to copy records they buy, borrow or rent.

But behind the debate over home taping, disguised by clouds of high-minded rhetoric, lies one of the biggest swindles ever perpetrated by the music industry. It is important for record buyers to understand what is going on because they may be faced very soon with a surcharge — provided for in the legislation — imposed on blank tape and recording equipment, ostensibly to compensate "music creators" for use of their material. A little background is in order.

The music business is in something of a crisis. Since 1978, total unit shipments have dropped every year, from 726 million down to last year's 576 million, according to figures released by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA). Dollar sales have similarly slid about 13 percent, a shocking event in an industry accustomed to annual increases of that amount.

Obviously, the big shots at CBS and Warner Communications — and the other corporations that dominate the music business — were coming under pressure to protect their drifting profits. So when the movie industry approached Congress for a new provision in the copyright laws designed to recoup what they viewed as revenues being lost to people sitting at home and taping films off TV, the record moguls were quick to act. Within two months, revamped legislation was proposed that would include owners of sound recording copyrights.

At heart, this initiative called for a "compulsory licensing mechanism to establish the principle of compensation for copyright owners." In other words, a fee would be imposed on taping merchandise, payable to these claimants.

At that point a bitter war broke out, with the movie interests fearing the revamped bill would be harder to push through Congress.

Then video retailers organized to torpedo both lobbies, because the surcharge would cut into their sales.

The upshot was a three-way split, with different bills now pending on behalf of separate interests. The centerpiece of this activity — the Home Recording Act of 1983 — preserves the essential features of the original proposal insofar as it will affect home tapers. They will be made to pay.

Meanwhile, two big movie companies, Universal and Walt Disney, brought a lawsuit against Sony — a major video recorder manufacturer — charging "contributory infringement" of existing copyright law, supposedly for enabling viewers to tape in the first place.

When that case was accepted for ruling by the Supreme Court last year, Congress and most of the media industry froze in their tracks. A ruling was expected that would have a direct bearing on the deliberations taking place in both houses. But now the justices have thrown the ball back into the lawmakers' laps. And it's no wonder, considering the quagmire of interests involved.

The incredible fact is that it is considerably cheaper to make music tapes at home than to purchase comparable music in the open market.

Very clearly, big money is at stake. With about 23 million audio tape players imported in 1981 alone — and about 228 million tape units shipped for sale that year — even a nominal fee (and the surcharge is likely to be considerable) will generate hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue.

To effect this transfer of money out of the pockets of music fans, a huge wave of propaganda was launched. An industry front group, the Coalition to Save America's Music, issued reams of "fact sheets" and studies purporting

to prove that home taping was killing the business, causing a serious decline in the number of new recordings, and, most of all, harming legions of struggling artists and composers.

As put by RIAA president Stanley Gortikov: "Last year our industry sold the equivalent of 475 million albums. But at the same time, about 455 million albums were home-taped. So for about every album we sold, one was taped. One for one! In our hen house, the poachers now almost outnumber the chickens."

One of these "chickens" — the giant media conglomerate Warner Communications — issued its own study, citing evidence to the effect that 52.5 million Americans buy blank tapes and use about 75 percent of them to record music at home.

"We believe that, at the very least, consumers would have spent this \$609 million on pre-recorded (sic) product had they been unable to home tape," the study concluded.

Of course, it is no accident that Warner also happens to own the largest music publishing company in America, with 250,000 copyrights in its catalog. And here we start to get an idea of the web of self-interest behind all the high-sounding pleas on behalf of "music creators," "performers," and the "free flow of creativity in American music."

The fact is not one of the arguments advanced by the music industry address the real reason why home taping has become so popular. Never mind that 180 million albums taped each year, according to the industry's own figures, are done from records the person already owns. Never mind that these findings also show that 75 percent of all music tapers do so "most often" for reasons other than to avoid a purchase; for example, to use in auto tape decks; for preservation; or simply to create a personalized compilation.

And never mind that the drop in new releases cited in industry propaganda is actually part of a trend that goes back at least 20 years, way before home taping became possible. In fact, between 1963 and 1978 new titles declined by almost 50 percent while the record business grew sixfold in terms of units shipped. That was due to cost-cutting which industry apologists are naturally reluctant to publicize.

The real reason people tape at home is simple. The price of recorded music has skyrocketed. Cassettes jumped 52 percent in eight years and in 1981 averaged \$7.70 list. LPs rose 74 percent over the same period, according to RIAA figures, and today cost about the same as tapes. The price for singles has doubled. Meanwhile, new mass production technologies have made the manufacture of these items cheaper than ever.

No wonder consumers wishing to expand their access to music are deciding to do it themselves. The incredible fact is that it is considerably cheaper to make music tapes at home, on equipment purchased at retail prices, than to purchase comparable music in the open market. Virtually no other commodity in America today has been so overpriced.

It is a sign of the deep irrationality in our system that the industry's response to this is to campaign for yet another round of crippling price increases. And it is sheer hypocrisy to pretend, as they do, that it is all for the sake of the artists and performers.

As Jack Wayman, spokesperson for the Audio Royalty Rights Coalition, says, "It is pure naivete to believe that a royalty tax swelling corporate coffers would trickle down to individual performers."

Indeed, the exact opposite would be the case.

— PETER TITUS

© 1983 Analyzing Pop

Yesteryear

Yeah, me and G. Woodson, a biggie at the W-H, are real pals. Hey, Lou, how's it going? Sure, right, we'll go out and have some drinks with Andy (that's what us guys call Harold Anderson). Yeah, sure, meet you at the Press Club. Get us a table over in some corner and we'll talk big-time newspaper stuff and think of ways to rebuild downtown. Tax dollars? The hell with

that, let's get Pete over here and we'll think up a way to improve the city. You bet.

Now, I'm not being sarcastic or anything. Or stepping on journalistic toes since these guys are above all that. They're COMMUNITY LEADERS. And I've always respected people who could go out and get something done whether it be for good or ill

This has probably gone on long enough. I think I've had enough therapy for one day. My mind has been cleansed, and now I can walk off into the bright light of day, a smile across my face, eyes blank and staring straight ahead, a zombie ready to face the world

— Mike Hendricks
"Carp Fishing in America"
Aug. 11, 1978

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Sports

Walker fights to win spot on Jets' 'Sack Exchange'

By ERIC OLSON

Although the National Football League's regular season hasn't started yet, the New York Jets hope former UNO defensive lineman John Walker becomes a member of the "Sack Exchange."

Walker, selected in the fifth round of the NFL draft last spring, is making progress as a rookie with the Jets.

"I think I've improved since camp started," Walker said in a telephone interview from the Jets' training camp at Hofstra University in Hempstead, N.Y. "I've been lifting weights to build (up) my upper body, and the coaches are trying to mold me into a Joe Klecko."

Walker was referring to the player considered to be the catalyst of the Sack Exchange (the Jets' defensive line), which also includes Mark Gastineau, Marty Lyons, and Abdul Salaam.

Klecko is only practicing once a day because of a knee injury. Salaam is an aging veteran. So Walker, a two-time NCC Defensive Lineman of the Year at UNO, may see plenty of action in his first season.

"I try not to think about the situation with the veterans," Walker said. "Right now I'm just trying to fight for a job with the other rookies and free agents, and if things fall into place and I make second string, I would be more than happy."

The 6-6, 265-pound Walker, who played his high school ball

at Omaha Benson, spends nearly six hours a day on the practice field at camp. Even though workouts are lengthy, he has found them to be more boring than grueling.

"Training camp really isn't as tough as I thought it would be," said Walker. "(But) I'm tired of the monotony."

He added: "It's like a prison here. You can't go out except for going to practice, meetings, or going to eat. All the other time is spent in your room."

Despite the boredom, Walker has concentrated on the primary objective of training camp — not being cut from the squad. Along the way, he's developed a good



Walker

relationship with Jets defensive line coach Ray Callahan.

"Ray is a real nice guy. He helps me out a lot and tells me what I'm doing wrong," Walker said. "I think he gives me more attention because I was the Jets' first defensive draft pick."

The most noteworthy difference between college and professional football, according to Walker, is that pro practices involve more contact.

"Almost every drill is a hitting drill. You get a lot more bumps and bruises practicing with pros," he said.

Going from UNO to the New York Jets has been a big change in Walker's life. "Being in the pros, with all the hype, and being looked at by fans around the country is just an experience that I never had before."

According to newspaper accounts, the front office of the Jets is very high on Walker. Mike Hickey, the director of player personnel, called Walker a very raw talent. "He's just learning what it takes. He needs to get a little stronger, but he did some awfully good things against his level of competition," he said.

Walker led UNO in quarterback sacks and tackles for losses during his three years as a starter.



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Next Week:

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Showing Friday, August 19, and Saturday, August 20, at 9 p.m. in the CBA Bowl.

